2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
CAMPBELL WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

PWS ID Number: TX 1160017
PWS Name: Campbell Water Supply Corporation

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Tuesday Every Month
Time: 6:30 PM
Location: 117 W Main, Campbell
Phone Number: 903-862-3760
Contact: Carter Ketcham

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Campbell Water Supply Corporation is ground water from the Nacatoch Aquifer.
The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Carter Ketcham.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview
Further Details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. **903-862-3760** para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

WATER SOURCES

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Abbreviations

- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na: not applicable.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provides by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Campbell WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Arsenic	<0.7	<0.7	<0.7	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electionics production wastes.
2015	Barium	0.0099	0.0033	0.0099	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Chromium	2.3	0	2.3	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mils; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Cyanide	6.84	0	6.84	200	200	ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2015	Fluoride	0.374	0.294	0.374	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Nitrate	0.0735	0.0395	0.0735	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Nitrite	<.004	<.004	<.004	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Selenium	3.2	0	3.2	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits: Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants								
Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2012	Combined Radium 226/228	1	1	1	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants								
Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Atrazine	<.08	<.08	<.08	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Min. Level	Max Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2016	Xylenes	0.00054	0	0.00054	10	10	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories: Discharge from chemical factories.
2015	Ethylbenzene	0.8	0	0.8	700	700	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Disinfectants							
Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Max Level	MRDL MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2015	Chlorine	0.99	0.21	2.75	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Byproducts							
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Max Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Cantaminant
2016	Haloacetic Acids	1	1.3	1.3	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	32	32.3	32.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants						
Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Max Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Chloroform	<0.95	<0.95	<0.95	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Bromodichloromethane	3.50	3.5	3.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Dibromochloromethane	13.00	13.0	13.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Bromoform	14	7.6	24.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper						
Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2016	Lead	0.859	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.12	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity						
Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2012	Turbidity	0.29	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Secondary and Other Constituents - Non Regulated "No associated adverse health effects"							
Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Bicarbonate	272	272	272	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2014	Chloride	42.2	42.2	42.2	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Hardness as Ca/Mg	1.53	1.53	1.53	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.

2014	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	24.2	23	25.4	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2014	Sodium	177	177	177	20,000	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Sulfate	28.35	27	29.7	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	311	300	322	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2014	Total Dissolved Solids	481	465	497	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Total Coliform

MCLG	Total Coliform Max Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Max Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notifation Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2016	1/25/2017	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Water Loss

Year	Water Loss %	Gallons Lost
2016	9.87%	2,647,870